

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1912

NUMBER 24

Re-Organization
of
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a Specialty

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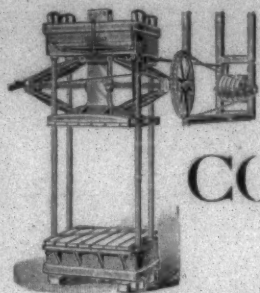
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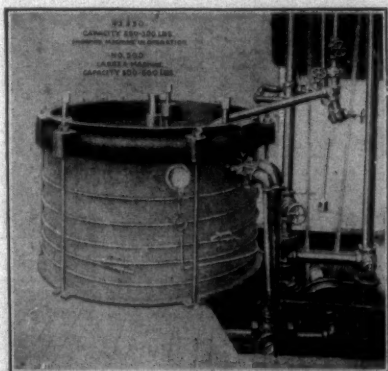
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1912

NUMBER 24

Tariff Board Report

Sample No. 71. Chambray Gingham.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 53	
Width—Yards (per pound)	27 in.—6.36	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	67 x 56	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	26—35	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.112826	31.56
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.057086	15.97
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.185063	51.77
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.002503	.70
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.357478	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.056207	

Sample No. 72. Chambray Gingham.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 53	
Width—Yards (per pound)	27 in.—6.36	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	67 x 56	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	26—35	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.112826	31.56
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.057086	15.97
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.185063	51.77
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.002503	.70
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.357478	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.056207	

Sample No. 74. Madras.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 53	
Width—Yards (per pound)	32 in.—5.02	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	64 x 52	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	26—35	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.103525	30.24
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.051656	15.09
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.185063	54.07
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.002046	.60
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.342290	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.068185	

Sample No. 75. Gingham.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 53	
Width—Yards (per pound)	27 in.—6.68	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	74 x 64	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	35—35	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.150866	37.25
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.066293	16.37
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.185063	45.69
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.002776	.69
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.404998	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.060628	

Sample No. 77. Ticking.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 28	
Width—Yards (per pound)	32 in.—2.03	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	80 x 70	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	12—16	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.060086	22.01
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.038204	14.00
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.167059	61.20
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.007614	2.79
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.272963	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.134465	

Sample No. 79. Cotton Plaids.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 28	
Width—Yards (per pound)	27 in.—4.57	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	46 x 39	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	14—14	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.060604	22.12
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.038511	14.06
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.167059	60.99
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.007755	2.83
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.273929	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.059941	

Sample No. 82. Gingham.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 53	
Width—Yards (per pound)	27 in.—6.37	
Warp thds x fill thds (per in.)	55 x 52	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	26—26	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.102973	30.33
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb.) . . . . .	.050554	14.89
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.183719	54.11
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.002279	.67
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.339525	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.053301	

Sample No. 89. Turkey Red Damask.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 49	
Width—Yards (per pound)	60 in. x 1.68	
Warp threads x filling threads (per inch)	60 x 84	
Yarns: Warp—Filling	20 x 20	
	Cost per pound (grey)	Per cent of total cost.
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.143578	32.01
Works expense and fixed charges per pound . . . . .	.177574	39.59
Cotton cost (per pound) . . . . .	.117131	26.11
Depreciation cost (per pound) . . . . .	.010286	2.29
Total cost per pound of cloth . . . . .	.448569	100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey) . . . . .	.267005	

Modern Ring Spinning

(Continued from last week)

SETTING THE SPINDLES.—After the tin rollers and spindles have been in motion for a short time, the frame may be stopped, and the first setting of the spindles commenced. The initial adjusting of the spindles in relation to the rings should be accomplished with the spindles stationary, and at a subsequent juncture, which will be pointed out in due course it is advisable that the spindles should all be tested when they are revolving. The correct position of the spindle blade in relation to the ring is that the blade must occupy the absolute central position inside the ring. Any departure from this standard setting of the spindles will cause the ends to be constantly breaking down when spinning is commenced.

There are several practical methods which may be adopted to ensure perfect concentricity of the spindle inside the ring; but, generally speaking, an appliance in one form or another, designated a setting block, is made use of. In one method the setting block takes the form of a circular disc, approximately 5-8 in. in thickness, with a diameter of 1-32 in. less than the inside diameter of the ring. Therefore, assuming a ring to have an inside diameter of 1 3/4 in., a circular disc measuring 23-32 in. diameter must be used. A detail of serious moment is to have a small hole bored in the absolute centre of the face of the disc, the size of the hole being governed by the diameter of the spindle. As one setting block serves for all the spindles comprising a ring frame, it is a matter of the greatest importance that the sitting block be perfect in every respect. Perhaps one of the best and most satisfactory guides is to have the hole in the disc of such dimensions as to fit the spindle a quarter to half-way down from the spindle top to the spindle cup in which the bottom of the bobbin enters.

Previous to setting of the spindles, the ring rail must be wound up to, say, three-quarters of the way up the lift, which is the height recommended. The setting block is put on the spindle, and he latter moved into its correct position to allow the setting block to drop inside the ring. After it has been made certain that there is the same distance round the ring from the setting block, the nut should be lightened up to secure the spindle base to the spindle rail. When all the spindles have been adjusted in this manner, it is advisable to permit the spindles to revolve for a short time again, then re-set or test them when revolving at the speed at which will revolve when spinning is commenced on the frame. In order to accomplish this, we should be sure that the twist wheel is out of gear, and that all the mechanism is stationary except the spindle driving, and one or two wheels receiving twist wheel. When the twist wheel is

not in mesh, the ring rails will, as consequence, be stationary, and must be again wound three-quarters way up the lift. Each spindle must be examined by the aid of the setting block to ascertain if any have moved out of their concentric position. When the block is on the spindle, and there is not the same distance between the inside of the ring and the outer edge of the block all round, the spindle must be moved accordingly. This is generally accomplished, not by unscrewing the spindle-base nut, but by a slight blow on the upper side of the spindle base, where it touches the spindle rail, by a hammer or drift.

Another very handy appliance which is used by both ring overlookers and machine erectors to set the spindles concentric with the ring is illustrated in Fig. 3. This setting block, according to the dimensions indicates on the illustration,

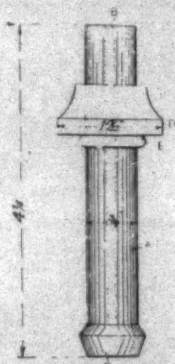


Fig. 3.

is suitable for a ring frame having a 5 in. lift, with rings 1 5/8 in. diameter. The block body A is bored out to fit the spindle similar to an ordinary bobbin. There is a hole B at the top of the block to permit the spindle to protrude through for about 1-8 in., while the lower part C of the block is shaped and bored out to a suitable size to permit it to fit exactly in the cup of the spindle. The setting block D, which should be 1-32 in. less in diameter than the inside diameter of the ring, is placed over the block body A and supported on the spring clip E. Having this spring clip on the block body is of great assistance in moving the setting block up or down to any desired position; but in order to set the spindle satisfactorily in the absolute centre of the ring, or "plumb to the ring," the ring rail should be three-quarters of the way up the block body. Spindles out of true generally reveal the incorrect setting most when the ring rail is near the upper extremity of the lift; therefore, by having the ring rail in the position stated, a finer adjustment can be obtained, and the ring overlooker may rest assured that there will not be much trouble, if any, through spindles not being correctly set.

Further, this type of block is very suitable for setting the spindles when they are either stopped or revolving; and as it is very convenient to handle, it makes the transference from one spindle to another very easy. As a matter of fact, it seems to be preferred to the older-fashioned circular disc, described in the former part of this article. It is also opportune to mention briefly that after the frame has been started up, odd spindles are often set by using a full bobbin. At least one reason may be stated why the method just named is not recommended for general practice. Every bobbin may not be true, especially if at some time the bobbin with yarn wound on it has been subjected to moisture, as when passing through a condition process.

Setting the Thread Wires.—After all the spindles have been correctly

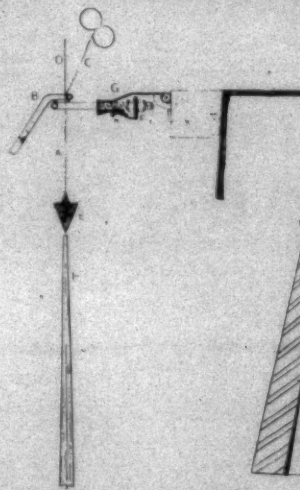


Fig. 4.

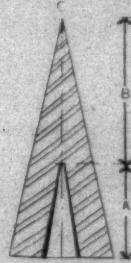


Fig. 5.

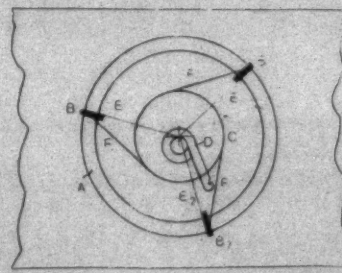


Fig. 6.

set, each thread wire, or thread guide, must be individually adjusted to its companion spindle and ring, in order to guide the yarn, delivered from the front rollers, in the traveller, thence to be found on the bobbin. As each spindle has been set in the centre of the ring, the practical method of setting the thread guide is to have that part of the guide over which the yarn passes in a perpendicular line with the centre of the spindle. One appliance used to accomplish this is a small plumb-bob with a fine thread attached as shown in Fig. 4. The thread A is placed in the thread guide B, and the free end of the thread held either against the front roller as shown at C, or straight up as shown at D. In each case the thread must touch the centre of the back part of the loop in a similar manner, or in the precise position, as the yarn when the frame is working ordinarily. Therefore, by having the lower point of the plumb-bob E exactly over the centre of the spindle H, with the thread held in the position already named, the thread guide is in its correct position. If the centre of the back part of the loop formed by the thread guide is not absolutely over the centre of the spindle, the adjustment

can be made by the nut F. It might be noted that the lappet G is the "Perfection" type, with thread wires patented by Messrs. Tytler and Bowker; and on the nut F a special spanner should be used to screw the thread wire either in or out. A rib fits in the groove on the nut on either side, and after the thread wire has been properly set it is prevented from moving, as it cannot be turned round; also, as the wire is locked, the tenders cannot tamper with the setting.

Another appliance used for setting the thread guides is shown in the sectional view in Fig 5, which takes the form of a conical pointer. In the centre of the base a hole is drilled so that the pointer can be fitted on to the spindle. The length of the hole, or the distance A, is generally from 3-4 to 1 in., and the distance B is governed by the distance from the spindle point to the

loop in the thread guide. This pointer is attached to the top of the spindle, and the thread guide moved in or out to permit the point C just to touch the central point of the back inside part of the loop, formed by the thread wire, and over which the yarn passes in its way from the front rollers to the travellers.

In order to illustrate the necessity for correct adjustment of the thread wires, it has been thought advisable to give a view looking downwards over the top of the thread wire, and with the traveller in three positions as shown in Fig 6, in which A is the ring; B, B1, and B2, three positions of the traveller; C, the bobbin on which the yarn is being wound. The centre of the spindle and ring is indicated by the small cross, and this clearly illustrates that the centre of the back part of the loop formed by the thread wire D is in line with the indicated point where the centre of the spindle is. The lines E, E1, and E2 represent the yarn as it passes from the thread wire to the travellers, and lines F, F1, and F2 indicate the yarn passing from the traveller to the bobbin C. With the spindle and thread wire set in their correct position in relation to the ring, the

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angles formed by the lines E, and F, E1 and F1, E2 and F2, are equal; but should there be any deviation from the setting of the thread wire to that already pointed out, the angles between the pairs of lines mentioned will be unequal, causing the ends to break oftener. There will be unequal wear of the ring, irregular tension, and ballooning of the yarn.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

(Continued next week.)

Mill Entertainment.

The management of the Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C., gave the operatives an open air free entertainment Thursday night of last week.

The mills were closed for that week and the entertainment was given for the recreation of the mill workers of the village and every one was given an invitation to attend. When the announcement was sent through the mills over 4,100 people announced their intention of attending, and it looked as if twice that number were in the open space to the west of the mill offices when the festivities began.

The first thing on the programme was a song by a number of the young ladies of West Durham and this was followed by a short talk by Rev. Thomas L. Trott, who told a number of very laughable stories.

The first thing pulled off was a wheelbarrow race and this was won by Tom Garrard. The barrel race followed, and much merriment was

added to this by the leader falling, falling down just as he neared the goal. The tug-o-war was between ten men from the old mill and ten men from the new mill. The new mill men seemed to have the better part, and others joined in the tug, and the old mill force was dragged across the field.

The real fun for this part of the entertainment came when the greased pig was brought into the field in a box. The space was cleared and the pig turned loose with the understanding that any one in the crowd who caught the pig and placed him back in the box would get a dollar.

After the amusements were over Pres. W. A. Erwin made a talk which was made chiefly to the new operatives. He told them of the kind of ideals he wished his people to have and said that if he knew it a man of bad moral character should not be permitted to work in the mills of the company of which he was manager.

Following this talk by Mr. Erwin, the multitude of people were served with cake and lemonade. Not only was the entertainment the largest that has ever been held in Durham, but it was as well enjoyed as could be by the vast crowd of people.

The World's Cotton Needs.

A well known cotton exporter recently estimated that the foreign world would this year take all of 10,500,000 bales of our cotton and that the United States would secure

for itself not less than 5,500,000 bales—if it could get it. The indications now are that both will be fully satisfied. When asked how much cotton the world's spindles would take for the coming year under the present textile outlook, he replied: "The spinning demands of the world are expanding steadily and are always calling for larger and larger crops. Since 1910 the annual consumption of Great Britain increased from 13 1-2 per cent, the Continent 19.3 per cent, and the United States 25 per cent or a little less than 22 3-10 per cent for India." The greatest relative increase, as has been pointed out by another cotton authority, is that of the cotton States in America of 48.9 per cent between 1901 and 1911.

Recent revision of opinions on the cotton crop show that people familiar with conditions are more open-minded towards the possibility of a larger American yield than any year prior to 1911. They are willing to talk of a 14,000,000 bale crop on condition of frost as late as the third week in October with favorable weather meanwhile, but more probably 13,500,000 bales. The spinning world feels confident under existing conditions of 1,750,000 bales from Egypt, because prospects there are especially assuring. British India may not come up to the 3,082,000 bale yield of 1910, but should do better than last season, when 2,514,000 bales were grown for milling consumption.—Wall Street Journal.

Anti-Option Law.

That Congress will pass some sort of an anti-gambling law applying to cotton, seems assured. Naturally the speculators are arrayed against such a measure, as their occupation will cease when a law is in force that prevents selling up a crop of cotton on paper in a few weeks while they only handle a few hundred bales of the real thing. Merchantable cotton is the last thing the cotton gambler wishes to handle. It is an expensive commodity and confined to rather low limits as a staple. But as a gambling proposition it has faro, roulette and the little peas put away in the shade, as gambling in cotton has been legal and the victims with get-rich-quick vision are world-wide.

If used properly the buying and selling of cotton futures is legitimate and perfectly proper because dealing in futures has become a custom. But they are by no means a necessity in the cotton manufacturing industry and if they are made illegal by a Federal law, the whole cotton industry, from grower to retailer of finished goods will be benefited, as prices will hold more uniform, and a closer alliance will follow between grower and manufacturer.

The New York contract shows pretty plain that exchange dealings are more speculative than commercial.—Fiber and Fabric.

Manufacture of Dextrine

The Dextrine of commerce is not a single substance. Several reactions occur during the preparation of the product, and the result is a mixture of several different carbohydrates, gums and sugars. If the manufacturing process is carried too far, the product may contain so much sugar that it is useless for finishing. Fabrics finished with such defective dextrines become damp when kept in stock, and vary in handle with the hygrometric state of the atmosphere.

The commercial dextrine is prepared by sprinkling starch with dilute acid, which is allowed to act either at the ordinary temperature or with the aid of artificial heat. In this case the acidified starch is heated by steam in drums provided with a rouser. The cold process gives pale colored dextrine, which consists mainly of soluble starch. A solution of it is clear while hot, at ordinary temperatures it becomes opaque, and veils the color of a fabric. A solution of the roasted-dextrine has a more or less pronounced yellowish-brown color, according to the temperature which has been applied and the kind of acid which has been used. These dextrines do not veil the shades, but they tinge them with yellow, so that they are unsuitable with good whites.

In large works many attempts have been made to prepare dextrine on the spot, and especially to convert part of the starch of finishing mixtures containing that substance into dextrine. One of the oldest processes consists in treating starch paste with Sulphuric Acid, and then neutralizing the acid. Such finishes which usually contain much sugar as well as dextrine, vary considerably in composition, so that the process is now almost disused. An improvement on it is to dextrinize the starch with malt. At 140 to 150° F., malt converts most of the starch into dextrine, accompanied by small quantities of soluble starch. This gives a turbid appearance to the mass. When carefully carried out, this process gives less sugar than the old process just mentioned. The distance must be rendered inactive at the psychological moment by boiling the mixture of starch and malt, or by adding alkalis

to it or ferment destroying salts.

One difficulty in the use of malt in the form of extract is that these extracts are of quite uncertain strength. This difficulty was first avoided when Hanser & Sobotka put Diastafor on the market. Later, other and similar products have followed it. All these bodies give fairly uniform results if the prescribed directions for use are strictly followed.

Towards the ends of 'eighties Dr. Freiburger invented a process whereby solutions of dextrine finishes could be prepared in an extremely pure and clear form. The writer of this article carried out the preliminary experiments. The process consists in acting on the starch with dilute acid under high pressure in vessels provided with stirrers. The whole conversion is complete in from fifteen to twenty minutes, and the expense for steam is but little more than that incurred otherwise in dissolving solid dextrine in water. The acid used is Nitric Acid, from 3 to 4 lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. of starch. The completion of the reaction is sharply controlled by testing for sugar, and also with solutions of Iodine in Potassium Iodide. The dextrine solutions obtained are quite colorless, even after long standing. They are of uniform composition, and contain but trifling amounts of starch and sugar. Hence goods finished with them are barely hygroscopic, and the colors are not dulled. By interrupting the process at an earlier stage, mixtures of starch and dextrine in any desired proportions can be made.

Dextrine products include Ozone starch, and also starch brought into solution by alkaline oxidation. If starch is treated at about the boiling point of water with solutions of peroxides or hypochlorites, solutions similar to those of soluble starch are formed, and contain hardly any sugar. They contain Chloride of Calcium if made with bleaching powder, and Chloride of Sodium if made with eau de Javelle. Both these chlorides are hygroscopic so that as little of the finishing agent should be used as possible. The residue obtained by evaporating these solutions to dryness has been marketed in the solid form for finishing purposes.—Berlin Farber Zeitung.

After-Treatment of Dyeing

CERTAIN forms of after-treating dyeings on cottons have for their object the increasing of the fastness properties of the color to such agencies as light and washing. This applies particularly to dyeing effected by means of the substantive dyestuffs. In the case of dyeings with the Sulphide dyestuffs a course of after-treatment may be given which not only affects the fastness of the color in the directions named, but affects also the shade very pronouncedly. As a matter of fact, there are some members of the series that, when after-treated, with an oxidizing agent, mainly for the purpose of developing the color, undergo considerable alteration in shade. This property has to be taken into consideration when good matchings are expected. As the oxidizing agent, Peroxide of Hydrogen is generally regarded as the most convenient, and is very serviceable for the after-treatment of dyeing with the Sulphide Blues. After dyeing, the material is washed well, and then washed for some time in a cold bath of from 5 per cent upwards of Hydrogen Perox-

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ide. During the manipulation the bath is heated slowly to a temperature of about 60 degrees C. The bath must show an alkaline reaction, and for this purpose ammonia or Acetate of Ammonia may be used.

Instead of Hydrogen Peroxide itself there may be employed Peroxide of Soda or Perborate of Soda. Another method of after-treating dyeings of this sort consists in steaming the dyed material. This operation usually occupies almost an hour and is carried out according to the form of the material.

Another method rests in after-treating with Bisulphite of Soda. The dyed material is washed, squeezed and then worked at the ordinary temperature for about 20 minutes in a bath containing 1 to 1 1-2 litres of Bisulphite (38 degrees B.) to 100 kilos of water. The treated material is afterwards squeezed and then exposed to the action of the atmosphere for about an hour, and then finally washed and dried.

As an oxidizing agent of the coloring matter absorbed by the cotton, Hypochlorite of Soda has also its applications for the Sulphide dyestuffs. The material is washed after dyeing, and worked for about 20 minutes in a cold and weak solution of Hypochlorite of Soda, is washed again, and treated with an anti-chlor, such as Bisulphite, by the usual methods.

Just as in the case of the substantive dyeings, the various metallic salts are used also for the after-treatment of dyeings with the Sulphide dyestuffs. Bichromate of Potash or of soda, Chrome-Alum, Copper Sulphate, Zinc Sulphate, Alum and even diazotized Paranitriline come into use for purpose of increasing one or other of the properties of fastness of the color. The metallic salts are employed in about the same proportions as they are used for dyeings with the substantive dyestuffs. An after-treatment of some of the Sulphide dyeings with a simple solution of Acetic Acid is also beneficial in many ways. Recent investigations as to the effect of these agents on the fibre have shown that Bichromate, for instance, does not interfere with the strength of the fibre, whereas an after treatment of the Sulphide dyeing with Copper Sulphate certainly does bring about in time a deterioration in the matter of strength. When Copper Sulphate is employed for the purpose along with Bichromate, the damage is not so pronounced as when it is used alone, but its bad effect is noticeable. With the use of iron vessels in treating the material it is not advisable to use the copper salts on dyeing with the Sulphide dyestuffs on account of the interaction which takes place in the circumstances. It is better to treat the dyed material with a boiling solution of 2 per cent of Nickel Sulphate, 1 per cent of Bichromate of Potash, and 3 per cent of Acetic Acid.

It is a noteworthy fact that the shade of the Sulphide dyeings does not become so greatly altered in

character by after-treating with the metallic salts as does that of the substantive dyeings. An after-treatment with diazotized Paranitriline renders the shade however, considerably deeper than it was before.—Textile Colorist.

Donation to Textile School.

The General Electric Co. has donated to the dyeing department at the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., one of their color matching electric lights, which will be used for research work in the theory and practice of mixing and matching colors.

This department is also co-operating with the forest service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the investigation of the dyeing properties of osage orange wood.

The dyeing department gives ample scope for students to undertake research work and to keep in touch with modern methods of developments.

Draper Company Enlarging.

The Benjamin F. Smith Construction Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., has been awarded the contract to build two large additions, each 4 stories high, to the plant of the Draper Co., of Hopdale, Mass. One of the additions is to be a continuation of the erecting or setting up shop, which will extend along Hopdale street for a distance of 160 feet and to a depth of 140 feet. This structure will be of wood but the other building at the rear and connecting it with the main part of the factory will be of brick, and will be 90 feet long and 50 feet wide.

A part of the land which is to be occupied by these new buildings is where the old office building was located.

Down in Texas a few years ago a man who was about to declare himself, as a candidate for justice of the peace, asked a colored constituent to vote for him.

"You're my second choice, Judge," answered the colored man.

"Who's your first choice, Uncle Tom?" asked the prospective candidate.

"Anybody who can beat you," was the unexpected reply.—Ex.

The darkey's head is supposed to be so hard that if a mule kicks him on the head, that is the end of the mule for commercial purposes. He is pensioned. A negro boy was standing in the road, on my father's plantation in Texas. He was "thinking about nothing." There appeared limping around the bend in the road, a little negro girl. She was just croonin' along, dragging one foot after another. Both feet were tied up in "poultices."

The boy looked at her and said, "Liza, what de mattah wid yo feet?"

"Huh" she replied. "Pa done hit me on de haid wif er ax while I wuz standin' on some ole iron."—Exchange.

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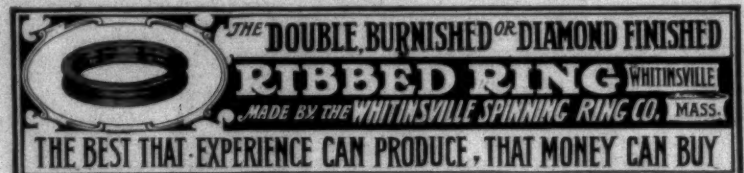


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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Moisture in Cotton and Yarn

Extract from paper read before Textile Institute, of Manchester, Eng.

BEFORE dealing with the main issues involved, it may be well to refer very briefly to standards of moisture as applied to fibrous material other than cotton. It may be stated that raw wool (in the fleece), linen, jute and hemp, are not generally bought and sold by weight subject to any specific standard of moisture; silk, wool (in the form of tops, noils, or worsted yarns), and wood pulp are, however, generally sold on the basis of standards applicable to each and universally accepted as equitable. Of cotton it may be said that to a limited extent a standard applies, since some spinners and manufacturers have agreed between themselves upon what is called the "8 1-2 per cent regain standard." Raw cotton is not subject in this country to any definite standard of moisture, nor has the committee been able to find that such standard is at all generally used abroad.

The only reliable indication of the extent to which cotton is bought and sold according to definite moisture percentage must be obtained from the returns of the Conditioning Houses. Japan tests some 130,000 bales of raw cotton per annum, but the quantities tested elsewhere are so small that no returns are published. The Manchester Testing House does not publish returns as to the weight of cotton and cotton yarn tested, but the amount must certainly be very much smaller than at Roubaix or Tourcoing. The relatively large amount of cotton now tested in the centres of the worsted industry appears to indicate that acquaintance with the methods of testing other fibres for moisture suggests or compels the testing of cotton.

Few attempts have been made in Manchester to obtain the recognition of any particular standard of moisture in the cotton trade, but at the suggestion of the Association of Textile Works, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce convened a meeting in 1905 to discuss the matter, and a resolution was carried recommending the adoption of the "8 1-2 per cent regain standard" as applied to cotton yarn.

It will be convenient, at this point, to deal briefly with the term "8 1-2 per cent regain," because a great deal of misunderstanding exists as to its meaning. Let us begin by saying that if cotton contains 8 1-2 per cent of moisture it is certainly not in correct condition (or air dry) in accordance with the "8 1-2 per cent regain standard."

To explain the "8 1-2 per cent regain standard," it is necessary to imagine ourselves in possession of 100 lbs. of absolutely dry cotton. This is cotton, which has been dried by artificial means and under arbitrary conditions. It has been dried at or below a temperature of 220 degrees F. until it ceased to lose in weight. We have now to imagine that this absolutely dry cotton is exposed to the normal or average condition of the atmosphere, and we are to assume that 8 1-2 lbs. of moisture will be absorbed during such exposure. The cotton is now variously described as being in "correct condition," as "air dry," or as having "correct invoice weight."

We have now 108 1-2 lbs. absolutely dry cotton, plus 8 1-2 lbs. moisture, equal 108 1-2 lbs. cotton in "correct condition." This cotton in correct condition does not contain, therefore, "8 1-2 per cent of moisture per 108 1-2 parts of cotton in moisture, but contains 8 1-2 parts of moisture per 100 parts of absolutely dry cotton or 8 1-2 parts of moisture per 108 1-2 parts of cotton in "correct condition," and by calculation it is found that there is 7.834101 per cent of moisture in the cotton in "correct condition" after exposure to the air.

Two points involved in the above definition or explanation must be dealt with. It has been said that the drying of the cotton at 220 degrees F. is artificial and arbitrary, but it must also be said that these conditions are found to be the only practical means of readily reducing cotton to a definite basis of weight. If by the exposure of cotton to any particular conditions of humidity and temperature, such as most commonly exist (say 60 degrees F. and 70 per cent saturation), the cotton could be readily brought to a definite weight, drying at 212 degrees

F. to 220 degrees F. would be sheer waste of time. But to show that such a method would be utterly impracticable, it may be stated that one pound of unbroken cops would be quite likely to take months in becoming reduced by this means to a definite basis of weight. There is no more reasonable and practical means of arriving at a basis of definite weight than by drying at or about 220 degrees F.

The second point arising out of the Committee's definition of the "8 1-2 per cent regain standard" refers to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. We have said that 8 1-2 lbs. of moisture is assumed to be absorbed by exposure to certain conditions of the air. That this point is not often understood is borne out by the fact that frequently large samples of cotton are exposed to the air in the belief that they will take up a definite amount of moisture. If the humidity and temperature of the air are under absolute control, it is of course, possible to arrive in course of time at a definite basis of weight, but even the most careful and experienced experimentalist finds the task most difficult.

It is not quite true, perhaps, but it is near enough for our present purpose, to accept the assumption that 100 lbs. of absolutely dry cotton will take up 8 1-2 lbs. by exposure to the average conditions of the air. In doing so, however, we may say that cotton which has once been taken down to absolutely dryness does not maintain its power to absorb quite as much moisture as cotton which has not been dried. This point has been seized upon, of course, by some in an attempt to overthrow the basis of standardization. In point of fact, however, no results of serious investigation have been published where the experimentalist has attempted to set up or verify the standard of moisture by exposing dried samples to the air but the method has been invariably to expose undried cotton to known conditions of humidity and temperature, afterwards drying then at 212 degrees F. to 220 degrees F. to ascertain the absolute dry weight,

and hence the "regain" by indirect methods.

The regain system is invariably used in the wool and silk industries, however, where it appears to be generally understood. This cannot be said as regards the cotton industry.

Since cotton in "correct condition" contains 7.834 per cent of moisture, the application of a "percentage contents system" would involve raising the standard slightly, considering this fibre in "correct condition," or "air dry" when containing 8 per cent of moisture or 92 per cent of absolutely dry substance.

It must be clearly stated that neither Schloesing nor Hartshorne, who have made chemical researches attempted to set up standards of moisture for the several kinds of textile fibres, but they have shown us the precise relationship between moisture in the fibre and moisture in the surrounding air. Two examples will suffice to illustrate this point, though all other conceivable conditions may be ascertained from the tables.

(1) If cotton contains 12 parts of moisture per 100 of absolutely dry weight, it can only retain its weight by exposure to air when the humidity is 85 per cent saturated. (Humidity is expressed in terms of percentage of possible saturation.)

(2) If cotton is exposed to the air under conditions of 35 per cent humidity, it will contain eventually five parts of moisture per 100 of absolutely dry weight.

Standards of 5 per cent. or 12 per cent moisture in cotton would be unreasonable, because stocks containing such moisture would either gain or lose in weight by mere storage in air of usual humidity. If we can say what degree of humidity commonly obtains in places where cotton is stored, tables prepared by Schloesing and Hartshorne tell us the percentage we should fix as a standard of moisture for cotton. Such a standard as this would possess a perfectly definite scientific basis. Reference to those tables shows that if the humidity of the air is 65 per cent to 70 per cent saturation, our standard of mois-

(Continued on page 9.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

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Weight of Warps.

Editor:

I have recently seen some 20-2 chain warp orders which read 864, 1,000, 0, 4.

I know that 864 is the number of ends and 1,000 is the number of yards. What does the 0, 4, mean? Will some of your readers explain to me how to calculate the weight of a 20-2 chain warp of 864 ends and 1,000 yards.

This is my first experience in a yarn mill and am asking for information.

Yarn Mill.

Answer to "Young Carder."

Editor:

In answer to the first question of "Young Carder" I wish to say that you can not set flats too close except for the damage to the wire due to the contact with the cylinder wire, but if the flats are set too far off they will instead of holding the fibers so that the cylinder will straighten them, have a rolling effect and the short fibers will be rolled into small balls called nepes.

In answer to the second question of "Young Carder" will say that some years ago a New England mill man employed a scientist to make an extensive examination of the percentage of parallel fiber after the different mill processes and he reported that he found more parallel fibers before carding than after.

He found that the licker-in and flats did parallel the fibers but the action of the doffer in taking them from the cylinder tended to curl the ends of the fibers and left only a small percent parallel. He found however that the drawing frame caused these curled ends to become straight again.

R. G. L.

Influence of Light on Dyeing.

That the influence of light has an important bearing on the dyeing of delicate shades goes without saying. There can be no better example or proof of this fact that is found in the way the small silk dyers of France carry on their operations. These small dyers who produce

some of the most beautiful shades on silks and velvets, always carry on their work out of doors and only in clear, bright weather. Their method is to turn the goods in the dye-bath over and over again, and then lifting them so that they may come in contact with the sun's rays. The operation of turning and lifting the goods is continued regardless of time or conditions until it is felt that the dyeing has reached the finished stage.—Fiber and Fabric.

Viscosity of Starches.

The viscosity of corn starch increases uniformly with the length of time of boiling. This increase is about what would be expected with the concentration of the solution when there is no change in the starch. This is a very valuable property of corn starch as compared with other starches.

Potato starch reaches its maximum viscosity after being boiled five minutes. From this point the viscosity decreases rapidly with the increase in time of boiling, the concentration of the solution apparently having no effect on the viscosity. After boiling ten minutes, potato starch has a viscosity slightly more than five times as great as corn starch, while after thirty minutes the viscosity of potato starch is less than that of corn starch which has been boiled the same length of time. The author has found a number of references to the fact that potato starch "loses its strength" or liquefies on boiling, but has found no reference to the degree to which this takes place. The data here given show very strikingly the effect of boiling on this starch. Corn and potato starch form the two extremes in regard to this property.

Cassava starch attains its maximum viscosity at the boiling point. The solution apparently has a higher viscosity shortly after complete gelatinization takes place, but no measurements were made of this as starch is not used until it has been boiled. After reaching the boiling point the viscosity decreases uniformly with the length of time of boiling. After boiling thirty minutes there is an increase in the viscosity over that of the solution boiled twenty minutes. This increase is probably due to increased concentration. With both potato and cassava starch the solutions contain a good many air bubbles which sometimes interfere with the accuracy of the determination. Cassava starch behaves in a manner very similar to potato starch as regards the liquefaction of the solution, but not to the same extent. Cassava starch therefore has a much broader application in sizing and finishing than potato starch.

Wheat starch has a much lower viscosity than any of the starches so far considered. It shows a grad-

ual increase in viscosity with the time of boiling, similar to corn starch, though the total increase is small, the viscosity of the thirty-minute determination being only slightly higher than the determination made at the boiling plant. Wheat starch foams more in boiling than any other starch.

Rice starch has the same viscosity as water. At the end of thirty minutes' boiling it shows only a very slight increase in viscosity.

It is a fact that starch goes into solution on continued boiling, that is, it is converted into soluble starch. The degree to which this takes place varies with the different starches.—(Extract from article by Geo. McNider in Textile Manufacturers Journal.)

European Finish No. 7.

The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William Street, New York City, recommend their European Finish No. 7. They claim that it gives excellent results in the padding machine, giving an exceptionally full feel. It is orderless and far superior to glue.

Hurt by Fall in Mill.

While at work in the beamer room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., last Friday, Mary Smith, an aged woman, fainted and fell against a heavy beam and was badly injured. She was carried to her home and given medical attention.

A Four-Legged Chick.

On late Wednesday night a 4-legged chicken was hatched by a hen belonging to J. W. Wright, an employe of the Pell City Mfg. Co. At this writing the chick is living and growing. It seems quite a freak. Several persons have seen the chick. It has four legs including four perfect thighs.—Pell City Progress.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Prattville Cotton Mills.

Prattville, Ala.

W. H. Epps.....Superintendent
C. D. Scott.....Assistant Supt.
J. W. McBryde.....Carder
J. H. Wilson.....Spinner
G. V. Anderson.....Weaver
A. M. Bates.....Cloth Room
A. E. McCreary.....Master Mechanic

W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.

Woodruff, S. C.

J. A. Jenkins.....Superintendent
J. K. McMahan.....Carder
R. C. Collins.....Spinner
C. L. Montjoy.....Weaver
B. R. Landrum.....Night Carder
G. H. Scruggs.....Master Mechanic

Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.

Fayetteville, N. C.

G. R. White.....Superintendent
W. H. Brigman.....Carder & Spinner
J. C. Gay.....Cloth Room
R. R. Bradford.....Master Mechanic

Rhodhiss Mills.

Rhodhiss, N. C.

J. W. Kidd.....Superintendent
J. C. Harrill.....Asst. Supt.
W. W. Byars.....Carder
Will Knight.....Spinner
D. E. Medlin.....Weaver
G. F. Smith.....Cloth Room
J. H. Teague.....Master Mechanic

Moisture in Cotton and Yarn.

Continued From Page 3.)

ture for cotton should be 8 parts of moisture per 100 of absolutely dry cotton, but if the humidity is 70 to 75 per cent saturation, the standard should be 10 parts per 100 of absolutely dry cotton.

.....Superintendent

.....Overseer of Carding

.....Overseer of Spinning

.....Overseer of Weaving

.....Overseer of Cloth Room

.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

Defense of Tariff Board.

In a recent message to Congress President Taft paid the following well deserved tribute to the Tariff Board:

"Despite the efforts which have been made to discredit the work of the Tariff Board, their report on this schedule has been accepted with scarcely a dissenting voice by all those familiar with the problems discussed, including active representatives of organizations formed in the interest of the public and the consumer. Importers and merchants, as well as producers and manufacturers have testified to the accuracy and impartiality of these findings of fact. For the first time in the history of the American tariffs the opportunity has been afforded of securing a revision based on established facts, independent both of the ex parte statements of interested persons and the guess-work of political theorists."

While a number of unfair attacks have been made on the work of the Tariff Board we have seen no evidence that their reports were either inaccurate or unreliable and we hope that their work will be continued.

Tariff Views of Presidential Candidates.

The three candidates for President of the United States have made their speeches of acceptance and the utterances of Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson relative to the tariff are of much interest to the cotton manufacturing interests.

The position of President Taft is already well known as he has repeatedly declared that he favors such revision as can be shown by scientific investigation to afford reasonable protection.

In his recent message to congress relative to his veto of the wool revision bill President Taft made plain his position with the following statement which is exceeding concise and clear:

"I shall stand by my pledges to maintain a degree of protection necessary to offset the differences in cost of production here and abroad and will heartily approve of any bill reducing duties to this level."

President Roosevelt in his address at Chicago said: "I believe in a protective tariff, but believe in

it as a principle approached from a standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given favorite individuals.

"It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff-making and of tariff administration. The first steps should be the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts of 'ample powers' to secure 'exact and reliable information.' The present tariff board is entirely inadequate in point of powers reposed in it and scope of work undertaken. The tariff commission in Germany affords a splendid model. This commission must scientifically determine 'the difference in the cost of production here and abroad,' the effect on 'prices to the consumer,' insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage-earner. The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariff-making power of Congress. It shall report with full publicity, and promptly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the 'staggering blows to business' incident to former general revisions. The effect will be to wipe out the 'log-rolling and vote-trading' secured by special interests in the past. 'Only by this means can the tariff be taken out of politics.' 'The substitution of a tariff for revenue only as proposed by the Democratic platform would plunge this country into the most widespread industrial depression we have ever seen.' The revision shall be downward and not upward and secure a square deal not merely to the manufacturer, but to the wage-earner and to the general consumer."

Woodrow Wilson in his speech of acceptance said:

"The tariff question, as dealt with in our time at any rate has not been business. It has been politics. Tariff schedules have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party which desired their constant financial support. The tariff has become a system of favors, which the phraseology of the schedule was often deliberately contriving to conceal. Who, when you come down to the hard facts of the matter have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not on the floor of Congress, for that is not where they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences? That is the heart of the whole affair. Will you, can you, bring the whole people into the partnership or not?"

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however, ill advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution

and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. But we shall not on that account act with timidity, as, if we did not know our own minds, for we are certain of our ground, and of our object. There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward unhesitatingly, and steadily downward."

Thus we have before us the position of the three men who have the most influence in this country and one of whom will be our next president.

All three are absolutely committed to downward revision although President Taft does not favor revision except when shown that the tariff on an article is higher than enough to afford a reasonable profit.

It will also be noted that all three strongly favor a Tariff Board composed of experts who shall make a systematic study of the subject.

The Election No Disturber.

Practically nothing is heard on the street from day to day as regards the election being a disturbing influence or a reduction in the tariff hindering trade. The greatest effect of any change in the tariff will be upon fine goods. With many of the big fine goods mills shut tight today and business not satisfactory for the spring, fine goods sellers and manufacturers do not see where a change in the tariff can do much to make conditions any worse than they are at present.—Daily Trade Record.

Milk Employees' Association.

A charter was issued last week for the Durham Hosiery Mills Employees' Association, of Durham, N. C., having for its specific object the better operation of the employees' profit sharing plan that the company inaugurated some time ago. The company, chartered without capital stock, is to receive from the mill the funds that are to be distributed to the employees through this profit sharing system. The president of the mill is to name seven trustees to manage the affairs of the association and this board elects the other officers—vice president, secretary and treasurer. The charter agreement names J. S. Carr, Jr., as the principal agent of the corporation.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. C. Cole has moved from Whitmire, S. C., to Rock Hill, S. C.

Geo. Lyman has moved from Knoxville, Tenn., to Harriman, Tenn.

T. C. Gore has resigned as superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Claude Lassiter, of Porterdale, Ga., has become overseer of spinning at the Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. B. Holt has resigned as superintendent of the Putnam Mills & Power Co., at Eatonton, Ga.

M. R. Vick has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

D. G. Gibson has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Monarch Mills, Dallas, N. C.

C. T. Fallin, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

L. R. Griggs, of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position at Bessemer City, N. C.

B. P. Howe has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Warrenville, S. C.

J. L. Bowles has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

A. O. Norris has resigned as overseer of carding at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

S. W. Drennan, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Prattville, Ala.

G. M. Brewer, of Social Circle, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at Covington, Ga.

R. D. Smith, of Lanett, Ala., has become second hand in cloth room at the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. W. Long has been promoted to second hand in weaving at Social Circle, Ga.

Archie Nutall who has been carder and spinner at Alta Vista, Va., has given up the carding.

B. A. Craig has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at Warrenville, S. C.

J. McBryde has accepted a position in the office of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Geo. H. Stone has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Smith Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga.

L. F. Hilton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleaching Co.

J. M. Williams, of Greenville, S. C., now has charge of the cloth room at the Echota Mill, Calhoun, Ga.

Clinton M. Powell, of Monticello, Ark., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Putnam Mills and Power Co., at Eatonton, Ga.

W. H. Brooks of the Gastonia (N. C.) Mfg. Co. has accepted the position of head loom fixer at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Pineville, N. C.

Geo. H. Riddle has been promoted from overseer of weaving to assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

E. E. Huffman, of Wilson, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at the Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Lon Isenhour has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Highland Park Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. Patterson has returned to his former position as overseer of cloth room at the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. M. Phillips has resigned as superintendent of the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills and taken charge of the Edenton Machine and Supply Co.

W. L. Phillips, overseer of spinning at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C., has taken charge of the carding also.

J. P. Curlee, overseer of carding at the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C. paid us a visit last week.

Arch Graham, of Clio, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Springfield Mill, Laurell Hill, N. C.

C. M. Thompson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Peck Mill, Warrenton, N. C., to accept a similar position in Mill No. 3 at Rocky Mount, N. C.

J. D. Fowler has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mill to accept a position with the new Postex Cotton Mill at Post City, Texas.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleaching Co., to accept similar position with the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

H. M. Miles has resigned as overseer of white carding and spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., to become overseer of carding at Alta Vista, Va.

J. C. Thomas has become overseer of spinning at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., instead of the Gluck Mill, of Anderson, S. C., as stated last week.

A. E. Rutch, of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., at Rhodhiss, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES		MULES, LOOMS.

F. A. Bridges, of Darlington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. L. Lowry has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a position in the office of the New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.

J. W. McAlpine has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Monarch Mills, Dallas, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mill No. 2.

W. E. Fearrington has resigned as superintendent of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Hand has resigned as overseer of carding at the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to become second hand in carding at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. J. Huffstickler has resigned as superintendent of the Springfield Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at Wadesboro, N. C.

W. F. Campbell, of the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. T. Bone of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

John Gregson has resigned as overseer of dressing at the Dan River Mills No. 3, Danville, Va., to become superintendent of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. V. McCombs has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a position with his former superintendent, R. P. Sweeney at the New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.

R. P. Scruggs, who for the past three years has been superintendent of the Cleghorn Mills, of Rutherfordton, N. C., has resigned to accept a position as assistant superintendent and spinner with the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C. Mr. Mr. Scruggs was superintendent of the mill at Caroleen prior to coming to Rutherfordton, and was instrumental in the organization of the mill which he leaves, but in which he still retains an interest and will remain on the board of directors.

Superintendents and Overseers

Bellwill Mill.

Wilmington, N. C.

Charles Hanner Superintendent
E. L. Goble Carder & Spinner
J. B. Coley Weaver
John Turman Master Mechanic

Simpsonville Cotton Mills.

Simpsonville, S. C.

J. M. Cannon Superintendent
W. H. Long Carder
J. B. Johnson Spinner
A. H. Pollard Weaver
h. B. McCall Cloth Room

Aurora Cotton Mills.

Burlington, N. C.

J. B. Ezzell Superintendent
H. T. Hanna Carder
C. T. Moore Spinner
W. J. Hornbuckle Weaver
V. H. Snider Cloth Room
C. J. Loy Master Mechanic

Harriman Cotton Mills.

Harriman, Tenn.

J. E. Pressley Carder
Brown Crinkley Superintendent
A. T. Avans Spinner
Anse Hill Winding
Geo. Pollard Master Mechanic

South Texas Cotton Mill.

Brenham, Texas.

S. W. Oliver Superintendent
S. E. Stinett Carder
W. J. Moody Spinner
Jno. Crosby Weaver
D. C. Stovall Cloth Room
J. T. Ingle Master Mechanic

Knoxville Spinning Co.

Knoxville, Tenn.

J. C. Cain Superintendent
Chas. Dodd Carder
J. F. Brooks Spinner
Bill Emory Master Mechanic

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Albemarle, N. C.—There is a rumor that a new cotton mill will be located at this place.

McColl, S. C.—The Marlboro Mills have purchased 26 additional looms which will increase their output of automobile tire cloth.

Lexington, N. C.—The Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. has been appointed sole selling agent of the Nokomis Mills.

Charlotte, N. C.—Grinnell, Willis & Co. have been appointed sole selling agents for the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3.

Clover, S. C.—The damage to the Clover Mfg. Co. by the recent storm is no westimated by general manager M. L. Smith at \$50,000.

Columbiana, Ala.—Gov. B. B. Comer was here last week and is considering a proposition to locate his new mill at this place.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Hutchinson Overall and Glove Co. is arranging for improving and enlarging plant at Avenue F and Main street.

Fort Payne, Ala.—Florence Mills will add 30 new knitters, 12 new loopers, etc., costing about \$7,000. They have awarded contracts.

Westminster, S. C.—The Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. has been appointed sole selling agent for the Middleburg Mills of Batesburg and the Oconee Mills Co., Westminster.

High Shoals, N. C.—The High Shoals Co. is installing 125 looms furnished by the Draper Co., of Hopedale, Mass. These new looms are to replace plain looms which are being discarded.

High Point, N. C.—T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Charlotte, have been awarded the contract for the new addition to the Durham Hosiery Mills of High Point. The cost of this addition will be about \$80,000.

Dennison, Texas.—The 50 looms which are to be added to the Dennison Cotton Mills, as previously mentioned, will be for 30-inch goods.

Besides the additional machinery which has been mentioned, the company is replacing old carding equipment with new cards.

Columbus, Ga.—The Columbus Mfg. Co. will soon install 15,000 more spindles, from the Saco Pettie shops warpers from Drapers spoolers from Pettie, looms from Drapers, cards, speeders, drawing, picking, cloth room machinery, etc., will also be installed and all expected to be running by first of November. Part of the machinery is now on the way.

Kannapolis, N. C.—J. W. Cannon awarded the contract to John R. Query, of Concord, N. C., for the erection of sixty-five new tenement houses at Kannapolis. Work will begin on the new houses about September 15th.

Atlanta, Ga.—The American Tape Co. has been incorporated at Atlanta, to manufacture tape and other textile specialties. Its capital stock is \$25,000. This company will take over the Ti-Tite Tape Co., recently bankrupt.

Cherryville, N. C.—Messrs. D. P. Dellinger, C. J. Huss and A. A. McLean of Gastonia, N. C., attended the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Howell Manufacturing Company on Tuesday.

Chicamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery Co. is preparing to build a large cotton mill on their property between the bag factory and the railroad. It will have about 800 looms. The ground has been surveyed and staked off and work will begin at once.

LaFayette, Ga.—Following a decision of the directors of the Union Mill made at a recent meeting, the offices of the president, P. D. Fortune, and the assistant secretary and treasurer, W. A. Enloe, will be moved from their present location in the Union store building to the office building in Linwood.

Greenwood, S. C.—The addition to the Greenwood Cotton Mills recently mentioned will be 12,500 spindles. They have begun erection of 132-foot extension, brick and concrete, to present building all contracts awarded; J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., architect in charge.

Columbus, N. C.—The Meritas Mills are building an office 30 x 30 on their mill grounds. This will replace the old wooden shed, that has been used as an office ever since the mill has been built. The new office will have all modern appliances, and will be up to date in every respect.

Dallas, Ga.—The Paulding County Cotton Mfg. Co. is planning to increase its output of cotton yarns as previously mentioned and to effect this will invest about \$75,000 for additional spindles. A 5,000-spindle equipment has been decided upon, and the installation will at once be arranged.

Columbus, Ga.—The Columbus Mfg. Co. are getting ready for another large cloth room, 200 x 150 one story. Plans have been drawn by Lockwood & Greene, of Boston, and work will be started at once, as it is their intention to have the building finished by the time the new 400 Draper looms are started.

Social Circle, Ga.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Social Circle Manufacturing Company was held Monday morning of last week at the Bank of Social Circle and the affairs of this company were found to be in splendid shape and they expect to do a larger business for the coming year. All the present officers were re-elected for another year.

Walhalla, S. C.—The Hetrick Hosiery Mills have placed an order for a boxmaking plant, which will be installed at once and put in operation at the earliest date possible. Material is being laid down for the building of additions to the mill to accommodate this new and important feature. Otto Kaufmann has the contract for the erection of the box factory building.

Gastonia, N. C.—The first brick were laid Saturday on the building for the Armstrong Cotton Mills, Gastonia's seventeenth mill. This mill is located just beyond the Dunn Mill on the west side of the C. & N. W. railroad at the intersection of Marietta and Sixth streets. Work will be pushed and the building completed and machinery installed as soon as possible.

Louisville, Ky.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed last week against the Bradford Worsted Spinning Co., by the Boynton Wool Scouring Co., \$1,649, and Hyman Debrovey, \$35. The company recently closed its factory following the discovery of an impairment of capital of \$163,539, and has been endeavoring to secure an adjustment of its affairs, as reported.

Augusta, Ga.—The Sibley Manufacturing Company has made a number of improvements and additions to their plant at this place. 150 new Draper looms are being installed to an equipment of 1,409 looms on the production of duck and colored goods. An equipment of humidifiers has also been recently installed. A new water wheel has been put in place, also a new tie-in machine has just been installed.

Newton, N. C.—The Ridgeview Cotton Mills, which has been built for about five years, will be equipped with machinery and operations started in the fall. This plant was purchased some months ago by W. H. Shuford, of Hickory, N. C. It is expected that 5,000 spindles will be installed for the manufacture of cotton yarns, and that about \$80,000 or \$90,000 will be expended on the mills.

Danville, Va.—The Danville Knitting Mills are erecting a new wing to their main building, as previously mentioned, which will be three stories high and will probably be finished in about three months. This

addition will be used as a finishing room and also as a stock room. The company will be enabled to increase its output when the new wing is completed, and will also add 25 per cent to its operating force.

Dalton, Ga.—An extensive tract of land at Phelps, Ga., five miles from Dalton, has been purchased for \$10,000 by persons who are reported to intend establishing a cotton mill. F. T. Hardwick of C. L. Hardwick & Co., this city, and G. W. Hamilton, president of the Crown Cotton Mills, this city, are among those interested. Land purchased includes springs that would furnish ample amount of water. Lines of power company are near tract.

Birmingham, Ala.—The location of the new \$600,000 cotton mill to be erected by former Governor B. B. Comer will probably be decided within a few days. The location of the mill, which was to have been determined two weeks ago, was postponed in order to give some of the towns that are offering sites for the mill time to present their claims. Among the several leading applicants for the new mill are Guntersville, Oneonta, Guin and several other towns.

Camden, S. C.—The Hermitage Cotton Mill held its annual meeting August 8th, and made an unusually fine showing for the year having made more money this year than any other since its organization in 1892. Over \$60,000 was spent on the mill during the year for repairs and the overhauling of the machinery and the erection of new cottages for the operatives. A third floor was added to the mill, and a large part of the old machinery was replaced with new. R. B. Pitts is president of the mill and P. L. West, superintendent.

Sylacauga, Ala.—Ex-Governor Comer was here last week looking over the several sites mentioned for the location of his big \$600,000 cotton mill.

He spoke well of the Wallace place, between the forks of the Central of Georgia and Louisville and Nashville railroads, but seemed more favorably impressed with the location adjoining the Central Mills, and offered that site as a suggestion to the Commercial Club.

While he would make no definite announcement in regard to the locating of the mill here, he made no concealment of the fact that he was well pleased with this site.

Savannah, Ga.—The Schfarzenbeck-Huber Company, said to be among the largest silk manufacturers in the world, with headquarters at West Hoboken, N. J., are looking for a manufacturing site in the South Atlantic States, preferab-

ly in Savannah.

The silk company is not asking any special favors. They have announced the dimensions and requirements of the building necessary and agree to rent until the venture is an assured success. Several available buildings are known to exist on the outskirts of Savannah and on the railroads where switches may be installed.

The Schwarzenbach-Huber Company in addition to making silk thread, also manufacture the cloth, which is sold in bolts. The raw silk is imported in large quantities, principally from China and Japan, it is stated.

Trion, Ga.—A corporation known as "The Trion Company" is being organized to take over and operate the cotton mill at Trion. The moving spirit is Albert G. Thorne, a capitalist of 32 Nassau Street, New York. The corporation is to be capitalized at \$900,000. The shares are to be of the par value of \$100 each. Five thousand, five hundred of said shares are to be preferred stock, with first claim on the earnings of the company, and 3,500 shares are to be common stock.

The charter carries a provision that all or any part of the preferred stock may be retired at any time by payment of par value and accumulated dividends.

The amount of capital stock to be actually paid in is \$200,000. The corporation is to be managed by a directorate of seven men.

The petition for charter was filed last week with the clerk of the superior court of Chatham county, at Summerville.

Danville, Va.—T. C. Thompson & Bro. of Charlotte, N. C., have secured from the Riverside and Dan River Mill Co. one of the largest cotton mill contracts ever given in the South.

The work to be done is the erection of mill No. 4 and weave shed No. 4 for the Dan River Mills. Work is to begin at once and is to be completed in nine months.

The new mill is to have 76,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. The mill building will be 156 feet wide, 461 feet long and 4 stories high. The weave shed will be 314 by 450 feet by two stories high. The two buildings together will contain 1,000 tons of steel, much concrete, 5,000,000 brick and 5,000,000 feet of lumber.

Ten or more rival contracting firms submitted bids for this undertaking at the letting.

Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, are to be the engineering firm in charge of this work.

International Cotton Mills.

For the first half of this year,



Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts.

Some are deficient in parts.

That's why the Turbo "arrived."

Its simplicity makes it "simply great" as a troubleless humidifier, and highly efficient as a multiplier of efficiency in your producers—and quality in your product.

You can have the proof of this, without cost or obligation.

When you're turbofied—you'll be satisfied.

Just say the word—NOW—to

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

International Cotton Mills is understood to have handled a gross business of between \$7,500,000 and \$8,000,000, or at the rate of better than \$15,000,000 for a full year. Inasmuch as International is now getting about 25 cents a pound for its products, against 21 cents earlier in the season it is safe to say that final gross for 1912 will closely approximate \$17,000,000.

The profit on this big volume of business which has not been duplicated since the days of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905 has been fairly satisfactory. Earnings for the first six months were \$808,527 and deducting \$330,525 required for bond and interest charges there was left \$478,002.

Six months' net of \$478,002 is equivalent to 8.2 per cent on the \$5,809,400 preferred or at the annual rate of nearly 16 1-2 per cent. Net should come close to the \$1,000,000 mark this year. It is apparent that International could continue paying preferred dividends and even make up its 7 per cent accumulation, but there is little likelihood of dividends for shareholders this year. Cash resources will be closely conserved.

At present International is operating at nearly full capacity which means 75,000,000 pounds of production in a year. The company is covered with cotton into the new crop year and all this cotton in turn is covered with orders.

The International Cotton Mills was formerly the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.

Since organization just two years ago this month, International Cotton has spent nearly \$2,000,000 on improvements and new machinery.

The revolution which has occurred in International's affairs has been due to aggressive management which is building for the future and also to a very fortunate revival in the duck business. The policy of rehabilitation has been the big factor, however.—Wall Street Journal.

Psarski Representative Goes to England.

R. D. Booth who, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., has represented the Psarski Dyeing Machine Co. in the South will about Sept. 1st go to England to install machines that have been sold in that country.

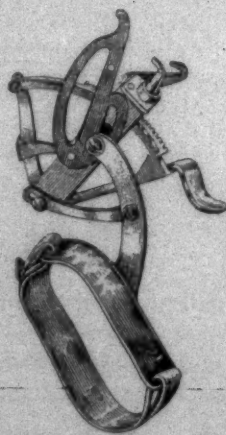
Wm. Inman will have charge of the Southern business during the absence of Mr. Booth.

The Pity of It.

"Do you believe necessity is the mother of invention?"
"Yes, and she is also closely related to the promissory note."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—In spite of the decline in cotton the efforts of the buyers to reduce prices has had no effect upon the market and further advances have been made on several lines during the past week. This is said to be partially due to the fact that buyers want goods on which it is more or less difficult to secure deliveries, and to the statements on the part of mills that goods were not selling on a basis as high as the recent top prices in the cotton market.

Agents handling wide sheetings are gradually either advancing their lines, or placing them at value.

Bleached goods are very firmly held in all quarters as the mills are well under order for some distance ahead.

Mill making staple goods are now taking care of their production for the remainder of the year, and trying to secure orders for what they have left of their production on the most favorable terms.

The jobbing trade is showing improvement and goods that have been bought are needed, and are going into consumption. There is less of an accumulation of spot goods of a staple character in the market or at mill centers than has been in evidence for years. The business outlook is satisfactory aside from dry goods, and the election and tariff discussions apparently having very little effect on the market for staple goods.

It is evident from present appearances that the New Bedford strike will force converters of fine goods to look for the goods they will need in other quarters, and it is a question where the goods are to come from.

In the Fall River print cloth market during the past week there was a slight slackening and a very small volume of business is said to have been done for future delivery.

Sales were fairly large, however, and the letup was noticeable chiefly because of the active trading and demand of the several weeks previously.

The manufacturers are slow sellers in the matter of accepting contracts for late delivery, not being satisfied with prices offered, if they have to purchase the cotton to make them.

Sales for the week totaled about 140,000 pieces, of which 45,000 were spots. The goods sold ahead were mostly odds, both wide and narrow.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York were as follows:

Prt cloths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 7-8
4-yd, 80x80	7 1-4
38 4-2-in std	5 3-8
Gray goods, 39-in, 68	—
x72	5 3-4 to 5 7-8
Brown drills, std	8
Sheeting, so., std	7 3-4 to 8
3-yd	7 1-8 to 7 1-4

4-yard, 56x60	6 3-8 to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
inch duck	15 1-2
Tickings, 8-oz.	13
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Std gingham	6 1-4
Kid fin. cambries	4 1-2 to 4 3-4
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

August 9, 1912	1,438,675
Previous week	1,597,492
This date last year	732,163

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Aug. 9.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, August 9, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1912.	1911.
Port receipts	9,850	20,266
Overland to mills and Canada	2,739	1,310
South. mill takings (estimated)	15,000	10,000
ings (est.)	15,000	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns.	3,558	Gain 1,065

Brought into sight for the week.. 23,761 32,692

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	11,810,997	8,561,000
Port receipts	11,810,997	8,561,030
Overland to mills and Canada	1,007,218	964,056
South. mill takings (est.)	2,695,000	2,220,000
Loss of stock at interior towns since Sept. 1..	3,164	40,358

Brought into sight thus far for season .. 15,510,933 11,785,443
1,388 bales added to receipts for season.

California Cotton.

Imperial Valley, California, has this season planted 12,000 acres in cotton and the condition on July 25 was 99 compared with 76 1-2 for the United States. The acreage this year is 1,000 less than a year ago, but conditions are 9 per cent better. The crop last year was 9,700 bales, compared with 5,896 in 1910. Practically all of this is grown by irrigation. A special effort has been made to produce long staple cotton. The effort to grow Egyptian varieties is regarded by some as a mistake, in view of the demand on the part of spinners for long staple American. H. S. Reed, a California cotton grower, in a recent address before the New Bedford Manufacturers' Association, urged upon spinners the importance of adhering to American varieties. The United States pays about \$15,000,000 annually for imported long staple practically all brought from Egypt.—Wall Street Journal.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE TATE' INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

UP TO YOU TO BE UP-TO-DATE

In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

ASK

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn trade market during the past week has been dull on account of the decline in the cotton market which has made buyers demand lower prices which have not been conceded by many mills. The buying was confined almost entirely to small lots for immediate or nearby deliveries.

Both underwear and hosiery manufacturers claim to be well covered on goods they have sold and believe that prices will be lower by the time they need additional supplies.

While the demand for combed yarns has been light, dealers claim that there is a very good demand for small quantities of this yarn for spot and nearby deliveries. The demand ranges from 30-2 to 80-2 and while they are not expecting any large contracts they do expect many small ones that will make the total of considerable proportions.

Weavers have not been active buyers during past week and restricted buying will undoubtedly be the rule until new cotton begins to come to market in considerable volume or until yarn prices decline.

The outlook for fall business is said to be very good and stocks both in the hands of the consumers and yarn merchants are said to be very low.

The men's wear and towel manufacturers are said to be getting good orders and the damask trade, while spotty, may be considered as good.

The amount of cotton yarn consumed by the carpet trade will depend upon the price as worsted yarns are comparatively cheap.

Despite the presidential election there is a general feeling that business this fall will be of large volume.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18	1-2
12s	18	1-2-19
14s	19	—
16s	19	1-2
20s	20	1-2-21
26s	22	1-2
30s	25	1-2-26

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18	1-2
12s	19	—
14s	19	1-2-20
16s	19	1-2-20 1-2
20s	21	1-2-22
24s	23	—23 1-2
26s	23	1-2-24
30s	25	1-2-26
40s	36	—36 1-2
50s	41	1-2-42
60s	45	—46

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—
8-4 slack	18	1-2
9-1 slack	18	1-2-19

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	1-2
10s	18	1-2-19
12s	19	—
14s	19	1-2-20
16s	20	—
20s	21	—21 1-2
24s	22	1-2-23
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	25	1-2-26
40s	34	1-2-35

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	1-2-19
10s	19	1-2
12s	19	1-2-20
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	—21 1-2
20s	22	—
24s	23	1-2-24
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26	1-2
40s	36	—36 1-2
40s	35	—36
50s	42	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19	1-2-20
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	—21 1-2
18s	21	1-2-22
20s	22	—22 1-2
22s	22	1-2-23
24s	23	1-2
26s	23	1-2-24
30s	25	—
40s	29	1-2-30

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25	1-2
22s	26	—
24s	26	1-2-27
26s	27	—27 1-2
30s	28	1-2-29
30s-1 t's	35	—
36s	34	—
40s	36	—37
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	1-2-28 1-2
24s	29	—
30s	31	—32
40s	40	—41
50s	46	—49
60s	52	—55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—33
24s	33	—34
30s	35	—
40s	45	—46
50s	52	—56
60s	59	—61
70s	67	—70
80s	78	—85

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia
Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	91
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	83	87
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollobon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92½	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	112	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	104	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Eflrd	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	102
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	118	126
Patterson	155	161
Ruanoke	96	...
Statesville Cot. Mill	120	...
Trenton	110	...
Tuscarora	20	30
Washington	100	...
do. pref	125	...
Williamson	110	115
Wiscassett	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22½
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Bufallo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...

Personal Items

W. F. Howard has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

O. F. Browning, of Greenwood, S. C., is now second hand in carding at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

Neal McBryde has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

E. E. Terry, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Prattville, Ala.

Jas. Thompson has resigned as second hand in weaving at Prattville, Ala.

W. R. Williams is now second hand in carding at Ware Shoals, S. C.

F. M. McCall has resigned as second hand in carding at Williamston, S. C.

W. A. Stone has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. Holt has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. S. Linder has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Social Circle, Ga.

T. H. Rennie, president of the Pell City (Ala.) Mills left last week for a trip to Maine.

Robt. McCamy, assistant paymaster of the Mass. Mills at Lindale, Ga., is critically ill at that place.

E. J. Craig has resigned as overseer of spinning at Warrenville, S. C.

Jesse Boider, head machinist at the Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has purchased an automobile.

Fred Summey, machinist at the Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was operated on at Greenville last week.

John Fernander has resigned as second hand in No. 2 spinning room at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Y. C. Corley has resigned as master mechanic at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Jas. Perkins, of the Bibb Mills, Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Meritas Mills, of the same place.

Ed. Thompson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Kansas City (Mo.) Cotton Mill and returned to Columbus, Ga.

W. M. Southern has resigned as overseer of white carding at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., to become second hand in carding at Alta Vista, Va.

C. L. Walker has resigned his position with the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., to accept one with the Walker Lumber Co., of the same place.

H. V. Deaver has resigned as overseer of carding at the Maple Mill, Dillon, S. C., and will locate in Alabama.

A. C. McSwain, of the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

S. H. McGhee, president of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., is spending his vacation at Monteagle, Tenn.

Will Billings, overseer of night carding at the Highland Park Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., has taken charge of the night spinning also.

R. L. Branson has resigned as shipping clerk at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., to accept a position at Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. L. Knight, of the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala., has accepted a position with the Jackson Fibre Co. at Bemis, Tenn.

Manuel Stevens, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills.

J. L. Grice, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Shelby (N. C.) Mills.

A. A. Jolly, of China Grove, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of spinning at Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. T. Jordan has resigned as superintendent of the Jefferson (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Homer Grey has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus (Ga.) to become second hand in No. 1 and 2 spinning rooms at the Columbus Mfg. Co.

Arrested For Selling Whiskey.

John R. Craft, a white man living in the Anderson (S. C.) Mill village, was caught selling whiskey Saturday afternoon and a pint of corn whiskey taken from him. He was released on bond of \$100. The police have had suspicions that this man had been illegally trafficking in whiskey but never were able to get evidence enough to make a case against him until now, when the policemen caught him in the act.

Park For Erwin Mills.

W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin Mills at Durham has announced that it is the intention of the company to beautify the whole open space between the mills and railroad. It is to be made into a pretty little park, with band stand, flower beds and walks and dotted with incandescent lights.

An Old Coin.

The coins keep getting older. Some one will have to rake up a pretty old one to beat the last one brought in. M. S. West, who lives at the Grendel Mill, brought in a copper coin last Saturday that is 189 years old. It was coined during the reign of George I, of England, 1723. The date is clear. The value of the coin is not stated.—Greenwood Index.

Suspected of Murder.

During a brawl between Estele Taylor and Bud Long, a cotton mill employee, of Cherryville, N. C., the former was heard to say, "If you hit me, I will tell where John B. Sellers is." This remark was overheard by three men passing along the road.

Long has been arrested and is now in the Cherryville jail.

John B. Sellers, a widower with a large family, mysteriously disappeared Saturday. Sellers drove into town Friday and was last seen Saturday. His mule and buggy were found Sunday fastened between two trees about three miles from Cherryville. Neither the mule nor the buggy showed signs of a runaway. A hat supposed to have belonged to the missing man was found near the team.

Money to Finance Cotton Crop.

George Dole Wadley, president of the Southern States Corporation, following an all day conference of directors from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, at Macon, Ga., stated that he would leave for Germany Wednesday to negotiate the financing of the cotton crop of the South up to \$300,000,000.

He said that a special representative of a big German firm of cotton factors and bankers had investigated thoroughly by special emissary and that as a result of his report he had been requested to come to

Germany at once.

The directors of the Southern States Cotton Corporation announced that when their project is financed 15 cent cotton will be guaranteed and the Southern cotton grower will double his gross receipts. The present billion dollar crop will net two billion dollars.

The corporation proposes to market the entire crop direct from the planter to the spinner.

Far East Takings of Cotton.

Japan and China have taken of American cotton thus far this season 515,000 bales, compared with 152,000 bales a year ago. For the first time this year the Japanese have had in operation a system of buying and forwarding under their own control. The main influence, however, in causing Japan and China to buy more freely here is the relatively lower price of American fibre. At an export price averaging not over 10 1/2-2 cents a pound, Japan has taken plentifully of American cotton in contrast with earlier years. In the year ending June 30, 1911, Japan took all kinds of cotton 1,068,000 bales, of which 652,000 bales were from East India, for about two-thirds of the total; 136,000 bales from America, and 280,000 bales from Chinese and other sources. This year Japan will take fully half of her raw cotton from American supply, in contrast with about 13 per cent last year.

The Best of All.

A man dropped his wig in the street, and a boy picked it up and handed it to him.

"Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."—New York Journal.

Among the members of a working gang on a certain railroad was a Irishman who claimed to be very good at figures. The boss, thinking that he would get ahead of Pat, said: "Say, Pat, how many shirts can you get out of a yard?"

"That depends," answered Pat, "on whose yard you get into."

Unexpected.

When Mrs. Mulligatwny arrived at her holiday haunt, to her dismay she found that her watch was missing. Thinking that she probably had dropped it on the thick, soft dining room carpet, she wired to the maid at home

"Let me know if you find anything on the carpet in the dining room."

A few days later she received a letter from the maid as follows:

"Dear Madam: I was to let you know if I found anything on the dining room carpet. This is what I found this morning: Three champagne bottles, eighteen cigar ends, five cigarette ends, thirty-six burnt matches, and one pink satin slipper."—Exchange.

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Machinist Wanted.

Wanted—A man to assist in 10,000 spindle mill shop, must have family of spinning room help. Address with qualifications and price wanted. A. J. S., care Textile Bulletin.

BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Spinning room in good mill in large city, wants one good overhauler at \$1.75 to \$2.00, one first class second hand \$2.00 to \$2.25, two first class section men \$1.60. Give references in first letter. Can use spinners and spoolers. Address "Square Deal," care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Two (2) good cotton mill machinists for two or three months. Want single men or man and wife that can board. Must understand lathe work and general cotton mill repair work. Will pay \$2.50 per day. Can probably use one after overhauling is completed. Apply to E. E. Boone, master mechanic, Warren Manufacturing Co., Warrenville, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

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SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburges to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twist and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100. Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starch-er and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

American Cotton in India.

A feature of the year's movement in cotton in India is the abnormally large arrivals in Bombay of raw American cotton. From October 1, 1911 (the beginning of the cotton season) to July, 1912, 204,655 bales of the American product were imported, whereas the average quantity previously would not exceed 5,000 bales per annum. In 1911 there were 6,522. This condition is remarkable in that over one hundred million pounds of the American product should reach the principal port of the second cotton growing country of the world.

The American cotton was cheaper than the Indian article during certain periods and as a result, the keen Indian dealers selling Broach bought heavily from America, and it is reliably stated that considerable fortunes have been realized by some local dealers in American cotton. There has been considerable dealing in American cotton in this city and some have been exceedingly fortunate in their speculations. —Consular Reports.

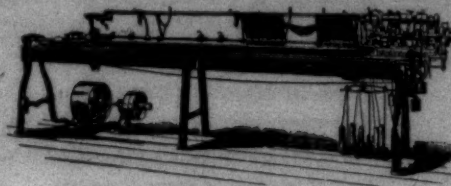
When a group of visitors was going through a Southern jail a negro trusty was called to open doors and perform other similar duties for the visitors. "How do you like it in here?" one of them asked.

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

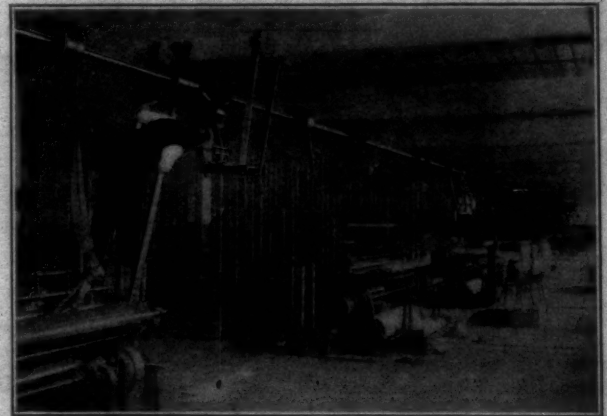


The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TRUE UP THAT SHAFTING



Don't let line shafting friction add one dollar to your power costs—make every dollar you spend for fuel give as much value as possible.

And don't think because there wasn't much line shaft friction in your plant a year ago there isn't now.

Remember, buildings have a bad habit of settling, timbers shrink, and shafting is thrown out of line—and you are up against increased power costs.

Reduce line shaft friction by regularly using the KINKEAD ALIGNING AND LEVELING APPARATUS.

With this handy and easily operated apparatus any two men can quickly align and level shafting. No experience is required, no staging, no shut down.

In plant after plant it is helping the engineer show a better economy record, helping to keep down the growing coal account.

Let us help you. We will gladly give a free demonstration of the Kinkead Device in your plant. Write for Catalog G.

KINKEAD MANUFACTURING CO.

7 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

"Like it? If evah Ah gets out of heah, I'll go so far frum town it'll take \$9 to send me a post card."—Exchange.

An Irishman entered a jewelry store to buy a clock and the clerk showed him one for twenty-five dollars.

"Twenty-five dollars. Holy smoke. For that little bit av a clock is there something wonderful about that bit av a clock, will yez tell me?"

"Certainly," said the clerk. "This is an eight-day clock."

"And pwhat is that?" asked the Irishman.

"Why, it goes eight days without winding."

"So much as that?" said the Irishman, scratching his head. "Begorra, there's wan thing I'd like to be after asking yez. If that bit av a clock goes eight days without winding, how long will it go if yez wind it?"—Exchange.

During a discussion of the fitness of things in general, some one asked, "If a young man takes his best girl to the grand opera, spends \$8 on a supper after the performance, and then takes her home in a taxicab, should he kiss her good-night?"

An old bachelor who was present growled, "I don't think she ought to expect it. Seems to me he has done enough for her."—Ex.

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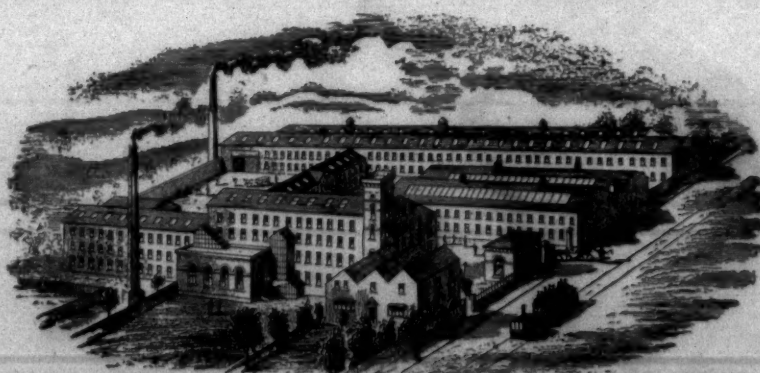
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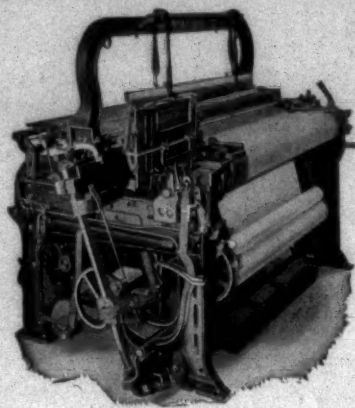
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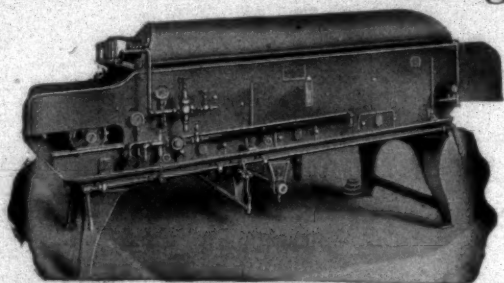
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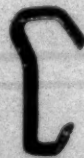
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